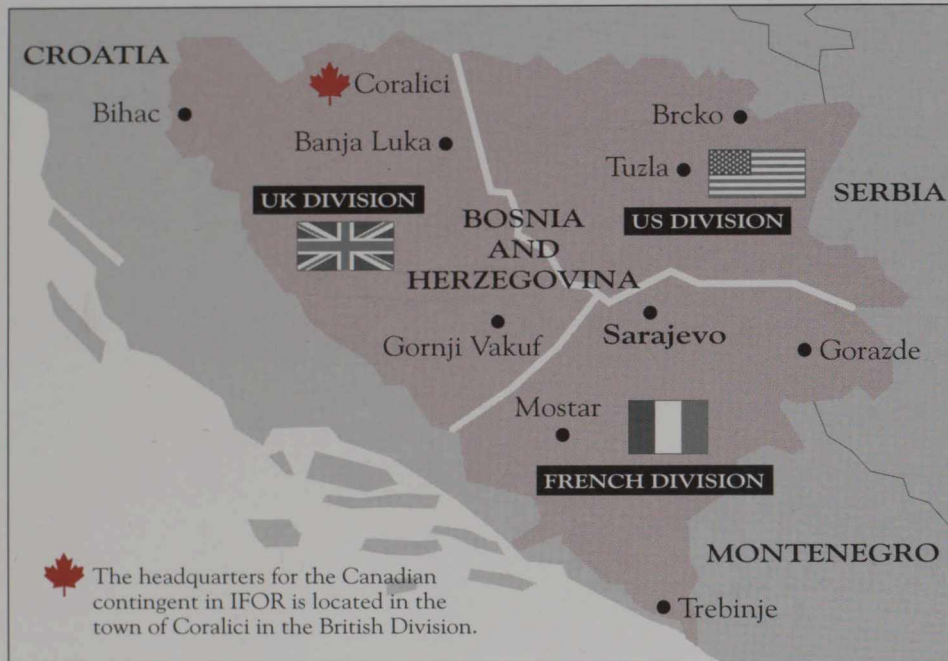


## CANADA SENDING TROOPS AND AID TO BOSNIA



Bosnia. It is one of 10 countries and organizations which are members of a Steering Board created by the London (England) Peace Implementation Conference to advise Carl Bildt, the former Swedish prime minister appointed to coordinate the civilian elements of the Dayton Peace Accord. At the December conference, which dealt with civilian aspects of implementing the peace agreement, Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet said that in addition to continuing humanitarian assistance, Canada will "focus on social rehabilitation and the development of democratic and just societies because economic restoration alone will not secure peace." Canada is providing technical assistance to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe in setting up free, democratic elections, which are to be held within six to nine months of the signing of the peace agreement in December, and in the creation of national human rights institutions. Canada will also provide expertise to the U.N. for the establishment of an International Police Task Force and will continue to support the work of the international tribunal investigating war crimes.

Mr. Ouellet said the return of refugees to their homes is "of vital importance" and Canada will contribute to the efforts of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. It will also provide humanitarian assistance through the U.N. World Food Program, the Red Cross and Canadian non-governmental organizations.

Mr. Ouellet has appointed Michael Berry, a senior diplomat, to coordinate Canada's role in the civilian and reconstruction aspects of peace implementation in the former Yugoslavia.

Canada is contributing 1,000 troops to the NATO-led Peace Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia, Defence Minister David Collenette announced in December. The decision was made by the Cabinet, following debate in the House of Commons.

The consent of Parliament is not required, but Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's government has regularly consulted Parliament before making major foreign policy commitments.

Canada is providing the headquarters and the commanding general of a multinational brigade, which includes 850 Czechs and about 1,200 soldiers from a third country, assigned to the British military sector of Bosnia northwest of Sarajevo. The Canadian contingent will also include an armoured reconnaissance squadron, a signals unit and an infantry company. The troops, which should be fully deployed by mid-February, will stay in Bosnia for no longer than a year.

Some 11,500 Canadian troops served from 1992 to the end of 1995 with the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia and with NATO air and sea forces in the Balkans. Ten Canadians lost their lives and 100 were wounded.

Opening debate in the House of Commons on Canada's contribution to the NATO Force, Mr. Collenette said that Canada has a "moral obligation" to take part. "As a founding member of

NATO and a major contributor to the alliance over the years, Canada is expected to participate in this historic mission." He cited Canada's peacekeeping experience in the former Yugoslavia and said: "Canadians have been there. They know the terrain....the circumstances....the people....the culture....it is logical for Canadians to be part of the international effort led by NATO."

The Canadian participation in IFOR is expected to cost about \$29 million. As a member of NATO, Canada will contribute an additional \$20 million to the mission.

Canada is also involved in rebuilding

## CANADA - U.S. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

The Foundation for Educational Exchange between Canada and the United States of America (Canada-U.S. Fulbright Program), which awards fellowships and scholarships to Canadian and American scholars to teach, study or conduct research in the other country, celebrates its fifth anniversary in 1996.

The program's parent, the Fulbright International Exchange Program, was founded 50 years ago under legislation introduced by Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who died in February 1995 at the age of 89.

The simple purpose of the reciprocal educational exchange, according to the Senator, is to "erode the culturally rooted mistrust that sets nations against one another."

Canada joined the Fulbright program in 1990 through a binational agreement that created the Foundation. The program is supported by grants from the Canadian and American governments and from corporate donors and foundations in both countries.

Since the 1991-92 academic year,  
(continued on page 4)